The Courier.

109

N°. 481. | THURSDAY, December 25, 1794. | [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a dividend of Eighty Thouſand (80,000) Pagodas will be made on the 10th of January next to the Private Creditors of His Higneſs The NABOB of the Carnatic on the Principle of Diſtribution which has heretofore obtained with reſpect to thoſe Creditors.

By order of the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council,
W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: December, 1794.

To the Creditors of His Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the new Conſolidated Debt of 1777.

THE Right Hon. the Governor in Coucil having been pleaſed to declare a dividend of Eighty Thouſand (80,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of His Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic in the New Conſolidated Debt of 1777 being Pagodas 1,16,30—3-1 6—Per Cent, an accoount of Intereſt due for the year 1791—Notice is hereby given that the ſame will be iſſued on the 20th of January next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Book, the Transfer Book will be ſhut from the third until the 10th of next Month.

THO. COCKBURN, Regiſter.

Fort St. George: 23d December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of Chembarampauckum Yavalapah Moodelly, deceaſed, to be granted to Chettoopadoo Ivah Moodelly, and Ramaſawmy Moodelly, Adminiſtrators of the Eſtate and Effects of Chettoopadoo Veeraper-maul Moodelly deceaſed, who was in his life time a Mortgage Creditor of the ſaid Chembarampauckum Yavalapah Moodelly, deceaſed, as Mortgage Creditors of the ſaid deceaſed, in right of their ſaid Inteſtate.

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, that Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Condapah Graminy, might be granted to Yagapah Graminy, as Nephew to the ſaid Deceaſed.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: December 16th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Ammoo, deceaſed, to be granted to Paupah Modelly, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the ſaid Deceaſed.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honble the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, that Letters of Adminiſtration, to the Eſtate and Effects of Joſeph Mayd, deceaſed, late Surgeon of His Majeſty's 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, might be granted to Major William Gilbert Child, as Commanding Officer of the ſaid Regiment, and to Lieutenant James Kennedy of the ſaid Regiment, as a Friend of the ſaid Deceaſed.

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Proctor.

Fort St. George, 16th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will be expoſed for Sale, a variety of Marine Stores, of every deſcription, belonging to the Eſtate of the late Hugh Boyd, Eſq.—The Stores may be viewed upon an Application at the Courier Office, where a liſt of them is left.

TONTINE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR ESTABLISHING A TONTINE;

At Madras,

For the benefit of Children.

THE great advantages ariſing from the Tontine, eſtabliſhed ſome years ago at Calcutta, for the Benefit of Children, induces the preſent propoſers to ſubmit to the Public, the outlines of a plan, for a ſimilar inſtitution at Madras.

First. That the ſum of two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas be paid for each ſhare, upon the Commencement of the plan, and that any number of ſhares may be Subſcribed for on one life.

Second. That the Children Subſcribed for, be divided into five Claſſes, according to their different ages, and Regiſtered by name, together with that of their Parents or Guardians.

FIRST CLASS.

From the age of one day to twelve months, the whole amount Subſcribed for in this Claſs, to be divided at the end of fifteen years amongſt the Surviving Children.

SECOND CLASS.

From twelve months to two years: to be divided in the like manner at the end of fourteen years.

THIRD CLASS.

From two to five years, to be divided at the end of twelve years.

FOURTH CLASS.

From five to eight years, to be divided at the end of nine years.

FIFTH CLASS.

From eight to twelve years, to be divided at the end of ſix years.

Third. That no Claſs ſhall be eſtabliſhed, unleſs there are five ſhares Subſcribed for in that Claſs, but, in caſe a leſs number are Subſcribed, the Children to be received into the Claſs to which their age approaches neareſt.

Fourth. That the accounts of each Claſs ſhall be kept ſeparate and diſtinct, and the whole amount veſted in Company's Paper, or other good Securities; the growing intereſt to be applied in like manner, and the whole principal and intereſt divided amongſt the Survivors of each Claſs, at the expiration of the periods before mentioned.

Fifth. That as ſoon as fifty ſhares are Subſcribed, a Meeting of the Subſcribers to be called, and the plan carried into execution, under the direction of a Committee of five of the Number reſident in Madras.

Sixth. That the Committee be choſen by a majority of the Members then preſent, to continue for twelve months, when a new Committee ſhall in like manner be choſen, and ſo on until the concluſion of the longeſt period, for which purpoſe, a general meeting of the Subſcribers ſhall be held every Twelve months.

Seventh. That the whole executive buſineſs ſhall be conducted by a Secretary, to be choſen by a majority of the Subſcribers, who is to act under the Direction of the Committee, for the time being, and who ſhall be allowed the uſual Commiſſion and brokerage, paid to Houſes of Agency in Madras for tranſacting the buſineſs.

The advantages attending ſuch an Inſtitution are many and obvious. The expence of One Share is ſo moderate, as to be within the compaſs of moſt men, and, to thoſe who find it convenient to take three or four Shares, it will be Securing an ample proviſion for the Child, to whoſe life the Subſcription is attached, and which, by being paid in at firſt, puts it out of the Power of chance to deprive the Child of its right, which might not be the caſe, was it a monthly Subſcription, a great portion of which, is often loſt to Subſcribers, from unforeſeen ſubſequent cauſes, or neglect in the promptitude of payment; a circumſtances the more likely to happen in the event of Subſcribers removing from this Country, but ſuch caſual forfeiture is guarded againſt in the preſent plan, which will be found to be an eaſy and advantageous mode of providing for a Child.

The names of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and judicious perſons in India are amongſt thoſe who ſubſcribed to the Infant Tontine of Bengal.—This is ſufficient to mark the nature of ſuch an Inſtitution, as being both reſpectable and beneficial.

Thoſe Children holding one Share in the firſt Claſs, will, in the nature of things, have to receive in their Sixteenth Year; at leaſt from twelve to fifteen hundred Pagodas, which by proper management ought nearly to double itſelf by the time the Child is of age. The Second, and following Claſſes, will have ſomething leſs in proportion to receive, but to the laſt Claſs, that which is to be divided in Six years, Five hundred Pagodas will at leaſt be ſhared by each Child.

†‡† Any alteration that may be wiſhed, as to the arrangement and ages of the reſpective Claſſes, or as to a farther extenſion of the period, for cloſing their ſeveral accounts, (ſhould ſuch be deemed more eligible,) can be taken into conſideration, and determined upon, at the firſt meeting of Subſcribers.

Subſcriptions to this TONTINE will be received on the 1ſt of January next, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. DRING, GORDON, and HAMILTON, Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, 10th December 1794.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACE STAND, DECEMBER *the 2d,* 1794.

THE MADRAS RACES will commence in JANUARY next; the days of Running as follow:

MONDAY the 26th, the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, Fifty Pounds each (P. P.) weight nine ſtone, one three, mile heat—the SUBSCRIPTION will be kept open until the 20th, when it will be finally cloſed.

The ſame day a PURSE of TWO HUNDRED PAGODAS, for all untrained Horſes, Mares, &c. carrying nine ſtone, the beſt of three two-mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 28th, the LADIES, PLATE, one hundred Pounds, for all Horſes, Mares, &c. weight for age and inches; fourteen hands, aged; carrying nine ſtone, the beſt of three two mile heats.

SATURDAY the 31ſt, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for all Horſes, Mares, &c. carrying nine ſtone, the beſt of three, three mile heats.

The Running according to the KING'S PLATE ARTICLES: any difference that may eventually ariſe, will be ſettled by the deciſion of the Committee.

All Horſes to be entered SIX DAY'S prior to each reſpective day of running; paying FIVE PAGODAS entrance, or DOUBLE at the POST; the entrance Money to compoſe a SWEEP-STAKE for a SECOND RACE on the LAST day, free to all *untrained* HORSES, MARES, &c. that never won PLATE, PURSE, or SWEEP-STAKE, one three-mile heat *catch weight*: the HORSES intended for the SWEEP-STAKE, muſt be entered the day before, as none will be permitted to enter at the POST.

The CLERK of the COURSE will open a *match Book* for the purpoſe of REGISTERING Horſes, &c. for the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, matched or entered, for the enſuing meeting.

BENJ. FREND, Clerk Courſe.

TRICHINOPOLY RACES.

On Monday the 2d of February 1795

A Subſcription purſe of Twenty Star Pagodas each, for all horſes (Arabs excepted) carrying nine Stone, Mares and Geldings allowed three Pounds, the beſt of three two miles heat—This ſubſcription to cloſe ſeven days before running, or to pay Double at the Poſt.

On Wedneſday the 4th, the Trichinopoly Give and take Plate, of two hundred and fifty Pagodas, for all Horſes, fourteen Hands, aged, Carrying nine Stone, Entrance five Pagodas.

On Friday the 6th the Tanjore plate of two hundred and fifty Pagodas, for all Horſes carrying ten Stone, the beſt of three two miles heats, Entrance five Pagodas.

N. B. Three Pounds allowed for all Mares, and Geildings, the Horſes to be entered for the Plates ſix days before running, or to pay double at the Poſt.

RICHARD DRUMMOND.
Clerk of the Courſe.

FREIGHT.

THE SHIP CARRON, will leave Madras Roads on or before the 31ſt Inſtant for Bombay and Surat, and will take Freight for either of thoſe places.

Apply to the Commander at Meſſrs. Chaſe and Co. in the Fort, or at the Exchange from 12 to one o'Clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having any Claims on the Eſtate of Alexander Alexander, late Aſſiſtance Surgeon in the Honble the Companys Service deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to Mr. Samuel Chaplin Stringer Street Black Town on or before the firſt of March inſuing and all Perſons, Indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to pay their Reſpective amounts.

TO BE LET.

A Houſe and Garden,

With Offices and Stabling,

IN GOOD REPAIR,

Situated on a pleaſant Spot,

within two miles of the Fort.

FOR PARTICULARS

Pleaſe to enquire at the

COURIER OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

At the commencement of the year,

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

The Madras Almanac;

For 1795.

CALCULATED AT THE

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

THIS Almanac contains many New Articles, and Tables—A liſt of the Honorable Company's Servants, &c. &c. is added—the calculations are made to great exactneſs, and ſo ſuited that the Mariner, in poſſeſſion of this work will need no other in computing his daily obſervation.

This Almanac to be had of Mr. John Hunter.

IN THE PRESS.

(AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED)

THE MADRAS ALMANAC,

For the Year 1795.

Calculated to the Meridan of Fort St. George, and ſerving for the Eaſt Indies in general and the Carnatic in particular.

CONTAINING

COMMON Notes and Moveable Feaſts,
Eclipſes and other Phenomena for 1795,
The Almanac,—wherein is Shewn the Suns Declination calculated to the neareſt full minute, Moon on the Meridian, Equation of Time, Moons Phaſes and various other particulars.
A Table of the Latitudes, and Longitudes, &c, of ſome of the principal places in the Eaſt Indies.
A Table of the Sun's riſing and ſetting, adapted to the Latitudes in the foregoing table.
A Table for reducing the Moon's Paſſage over the Meridian, &c
A Table ſhewing the time the Planets will be on the Meridian, or nearly ſo at Madras.
A Table of the Viſible Eclipſes of Jupiter's firſt and ſecond Satellites.
A Table of the Sun and Moon's Semidiamiters, and the Moon's Horizontal Parrallax.
A Table of the Right Aſceuſion and Declination of ſome of the principal fixed Stars.
The Solar Syſtem.
Chronological Events.
Tables of Money, Weights and Meaſures at various places in the Eaſt Indies.
A ſhort and ompendious Table of Intereſt at 6 and 8 per cent per annum in Star Pagodas, Sicca and Bombay Rupees.
A Table for reducing Star Pagodas and Rupees, into Country Pagodas, &c.
Table ſhewing at the price of a Garce, the value of a Mercal and Meaſure.
A Table of the Angles, the Hour lines in Horizontal and South Vertical Sun Dials' make with the Meridian.
Roads from Madras, &c.
Regulations of the Police.
Governors of Fort St. George.
Liſt of the Honorable Company's Civil Servants on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Fort St. George, 9th December 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Bond Creditors of the late, Mr. John Hall, that a further dividend will be made on the principal of their reſpective claims, on Tueſday the 30th Inſtant, and they are requeſted, to bring their Bonds, to the office of the Adminiſtrators, in the Fort, on or before the 27th. Inſtant, that Receipts may be wrote on them

Madras, 11th December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having claims to the Eſtate of the late Charles Floyer, Eſq. are requeſted to State them to Meſſrs. P. M. Caſſin, John Sharp, and Rangiah Braminy, the Adminiſtrators to the ſaid Eſtate, to whom all Perſons indebted, are requeſted to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.

Fort St. George: 16th December, 1794.

A CARD.

WILLIAM LEAMY preſents reſpectful Compliments, to his Friends, and the Public, begs leave to acquaint them that he is in hourly expectation, of the arrival of the Gangaver, Captain Barber, with Leamy's Inveſtment of China Goods.—Thoſe Ladies, and Gentlemen, who favoured Leamy, with orders, may depend on receiving the Goods, ſo ſoon after the arrival of the ſhip, as poſſible.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the twentieth day of February next, will commence at Covelong, and continue, till the whole be diſpoſed of, the Public Sale, by Outcry, of about, 1500 Garce of Salt, more or leſs, the Manufacture of the two laſt Seaſons.

For the convenience of Purchaſers the Salt will be put in lots of from 20 to 50 Garce, and delivered on the ſpot, to be taken away within one Month after ſale, payment being previouſly made.

One Rupee to be paid down on each lot, to bind the purchaſe.

The Salt not paid for, or taken away, by the date ſpecified for that purpoſe, ſhall be reſold immediately for ready Money,—any profit ariſing thereon ſhall belong to the Government, &c. any deficiency be made good by the firſt purchaſer.

The Expence of Meaſuring will be defrayed by the Circar.

L. PLACE, Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wedneſday next the 31ſt inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Outcry, at the Sea Gate, for ready money, the undermentioned Salt Proviſion, belonging to the Honourable Company.

Europe Salt Beef,	.	55 Puncheons,
Ditto ditto,	.	13 Hogſheads,
Ditto ditto,	.	20 Tierces,
Ditto ditto Pork,	.	14 Hogſheads,
Ditto ditto ditto,	.	12 Tierces.

J. GREENHILL,
Gar. Storekeeper.

Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

RACE STAND.

THE high ground near Ballcheck being in excellent order, covered with a fine Turf, no Horſe whatever is to take Exerciſe on the Courſe which has already ſuffered from the number of Horſes in Training—whenever the Courſe ſhall be required for Trials, application is to be made to the Clerk of the courſe, who will grant permiſſion and hoiſt the flag as a caution to prevent improper obſervation.

B. FREND Clerk of the Courſe

IN THE PRESS.

(AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,)
A SMALL COLLECTION OF
MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,
Chiefly Local, and the Subjects confined to India
BY AN OFFICER,
CONSISTING OF

A POETICAL PREFACE,
The Indian Campaign,
The Times, or a new Bow Wow Song,
Verſes written, during a ſevere Illneſs at Warriore,
A Song, on the Inſtitution of the Roving Club, at Tanjore,
A new Song on the Anniverſary of St. Andrew.
Lines addreſſed to Lieut. H—ne of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, ſince deceaſed,
A Poetical Letter, deſcriptive of Camp, Field Days, &c. at Sheveram, and the new ſtations of the different Corps,
A Poetical Letter, deſcriptive of the Review, &c. at Sheveram.

To which will be added,

A Liſt of the Subſcribers.

Subſcriptions, at two Pagodas each, received by Meſſrs. Brown and Aſhton, Fort St. George, and at Mr. Joſeph Cooper's, Printer, Calcutta.

The Work to be printed on Superfine Paper, in 8vo.

Subſcriptions to be paid at the time of delivery

FOR SALE,
AT WADDLE & STEWART's,
An Elegant Aſſortment of
MILLINERY,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO Buſineſs will be tranſacted at the Carnatic Bank, either on Chriſtmas, or news Years day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEAT Poſt Chaiſe in good repair, A pair of Grey Horſes that trot remarkably well, and Harneſs complete, to be ſold by Private Sale, enquire at the Courier Office.

To ſave trouble the loweſt price is fixed at 750 Star Pagodas.

BENGAL LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be Sold by Mr. Hunter, at Eleven Pagodas each.

THE Lottery is poſtponed to the 15th of December, on account of the wheel being occupied by another, which will be done by that time.—The Money for paying the Prizes is lodged in the Hindoſtan Bank, Calcutta.

Fort St. George, October 13th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. R. HENDERSON begs leave to inform the Public, that he has received a conſignment of China Goods, per the Carron, conſiſting of Hyſon Tea, Sugar Candy, Hams, China Ware, and broad Brown Nankeen, which is expoſed for ſale at his Godown in the Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
ON Saturday the 3d day of January, 1795,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
That Spacious Houſe,
Situate in St. Thome Street,
at preſent inhabited by
MESSRS. WRIGHT AND HURST.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
AT THEIR ROOMS
ON Saturday the 3d of January, 1795
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A Houſe and Garden,
known by the name of
Mr. Webſter's,
GARDEN HOUSE.
The Garden is well ſtocked
WITH COCOANUT,
and other Fruit Trees.

BY ORDER OF THE
Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of the late
Charles Flover, Eſq.
To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON Monday the 22d Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
the undermentioned articles.
VIZ.

BUREAUS and Book Caſes,
Couches,
China Ware,
And various other Articles.

AND

On Thurſday the 8th January, 1795.

Will be ſold, that extenſive and valuable Collection of BOOKS, belonging to his Eſtate.

To be ſold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday next, the 27th inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A CAPITAL Bandy Horſe and Bandy—The Horſe is warranted ſound and free from Vice—A very excellent Bengal Palanquin almoſt new—two very good Dalmahoy Medecine Cheſts—A pair of Gold Shoe, and a pair of Gold Knee Buckles—Two Reflecting Teleſcopes—A ſmall quantity of extraordinary fine Malaga Wine, in Bottles.

AND

A Quantity of Gentoo Cloths.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
That Spacious Houſe and Garden,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
Joſeph Garrow, Eſq.

THE whole of the Houſe, is built of the very beſt materials—and the plan of the Ground belonging thereto, may be ſeen, on applying to Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke, at their Rooms.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
AT THEIR ROOMS
On Friday the 9th day of January, 1795.
the undermentioned articles of
FURNITURE.
VIZ.

A VERY capital Blackwood Library—Bureaus and Book Caſes—Dining and Card, Tables, Wardrobes—Couches—Bedding and Pillows—Blackwood and Teakwood Chairs—two Dozens of Europe Mahogany Armed Chairs in remarkable good order—A large Looking Glaſs in a Gilt Frame—Globe Lamps—Table Glaſs Ware—and ſome very handſome Queen's Ware.

ALSO

A quantity of very excellent Madeira and Claret, in Bottles.

Fort St George: 24th December, 1794.

To be ſold by Public or Private Sale.
AT SHARP AND HEEFKE's
AUCTION ROOM,
ON Friday, the 26th Inſtant,
The following Goods,
WARRANTED OF THE BEST QUALITY JUST IMPORTED,
AND LANDED FROM THE
SHIP CARRON,
LATELY ARRIVED
From China.
VIZ.

FRESH Green Tea, in quarter Cheſts,
Souchong ditto, in ditto,
Fine Clear Sugar Candy, in Tubs,
Broad Brown Nankeen, in Corges.

N. B. Samples to be ſeen at the Sale Room.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE.
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On Saturday next, the 27th inſtant,
A FEW CHESTS OF
Excellent Hyſon Tea,
Imported on
THE CARRON,
AND
A SMALL QUANTITY OF
The firſt ſort of
SUGAR CANDY,
IN HALF TUBS.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR WALLAJAH GATE,
IN A SHORT TIME,
(Previous notice will be given of the day of Sale.)
the undermentioned,
PLATE, FURNITURE, QUEEN's WARE, CHINA WARE, AND GLASS WARE.
Belonging to
A Gentleman,
Leaving the Preſidency.
PLATE.

FOUR Oval Curry Diſhes—one Hot Water Plate—one Coffee Pot—one Tea Pot—two Sugar Diſhes—one Epergne Complete—ſix Salt Sellers—two Pye Diſhes—one Tea Canniſter—one Milk Pot—two Stew Pans—three Knife Caſes, containing 18 Spoons—one Toaſt Rack—one Fiſh Knife—one Crewet Stand compleat—one Large Silver Mug—two ſmall ones—one Large Silver Bowl—ſeven Silver Muſtard Pots—four Bottle Stands—one Nutmeg Grater—two Marrow Spoons—two Butter Boats with Spoons—ſix Candleſticks—one Croſs- one Bread Baſket—one Soup Spoon—half a dozen ſpare Spoons—and eleven Tea Spoons.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Four Sofas—twelve Ganjam Chairs of a different Muller—one Black wood Couch covered with Chintz—two large Black-wood Side Tables—two Sets of Black- wood Dining Tables—two Card Tables—ſeven large Globe Lamps—two Square Teak wood Tables—Writing Deſk—two Shade ſtands—ſix Shades—ſeveral large Matts, almoſt new, one Wine Cooper.

QUEENS WARE.

Six large Diſhes—nineteen ſmall ditto—twenty one Soup Plates—ſeventy Plain Plates—22 ſmall Deſert ditto—nine Fruit ditto—two Soup Tureens—four Pickle Diſhes, and 2—Curry Diſhes.

GLASS WARE.

Eighteen Claret Glaſſes—ten ſmall ditto—ſix Tumblers—one Water Glaſs—four Butter Pots—three Decanters—ſix Tumblers belonging to the Globe Lamps.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday the 29th December,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

THE much admired Grey Arab, late the property of Mr. Edward Garrow, this high Bred Horſe is ſo well known at the Preſidency, that it were needleſs to mention his Beauty, or merits, it may be obſerved however that he is eminently qualified to Start for the Madras Purſe. ſhould any Gentlemen wiſh to engage in that Sporting Concern.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

A few Bengal Spotted Shawls—Bloom Raiſons in boxes, almonds in Do. Cyder in bottles PIANO FORTE with Muſick—Bengal Candles and A Horſe and Bandy, &c. &c.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
On the Eſplanade,
ON Tueſday the 30th December,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

A QUANTITY of Arties, Shinbins, Comar, Double and ſingle Sheathing Boards. They will be put up in ſmall lots, for the convenience of the Public.

TO BE LET.

AND Entered upon the 1ſt of January next, for the term of One Year, that Large commodious upſtair Houſe, in the Broad-way Black Town, at preſent occupied by Mr. O. D. Hely, merchant, for further particulars Enquire at Mr. H[illegible] Office, in the Fort, Oppoſite the General Poſt Office, who will if required, ſhew the Houſe.

Fort St. George 22d December 1794

CORRESPONDENCE.

The valuable and obliging communications of COMMON SENSE, and LINGO, are received, nor ſhall we fail to give them that place and precedence in our future Papers which their merit ſo juſtly entitles them to.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

DECEMBER 25th, 1794.

ON Friday laſt, the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD and LADY HOBART with their Family and Suite, left the Government Gardens, on their Trip through the Jaghire and Carnatic.

Their firſt halt was at the Mount, where COL. GEILS paid the cuſtomary Honors and gave a *Public Breakfaſt* on the occaſion.

After Breakfaſt they proceeded to MR. POPHAM's Southern Farm, where they dined and paſſed the day--On the Saturday morning, they proceeded to *Panambaddy*, where they ſtayed that day, and arrived on Sunday morning at Walajaubad.

We underſtand that His Lordſhip was expected at Arcot on Wedneſday, and intended to be at Vellore on Thurſday.

On Saturday the 20th inſt. the CARRON, *Captain Simpſon* arrived from China, well laden with a variety of articles, the produce of that highly favoured country.

COMMODORE RANIER, in his Majeſty's ſhip, the SUFFOLK, accompanied by the ORPHEUS frigate, and the SWIFT ſloop of war, were at Prince of Wales's Iſland, when Captain Simpſon left that place; the Commodore, it is ſaid, will wait the arrival of the Bengal China Ships, which he will convoy to a certain latitude, and then proceed to Madras.

EXTRACT of a LETTER, from the Coaſt of Malabar.

" The CENTURION arrived at Anjengo on
" the 14th Inſtant from her Cruiſe off the
" Mauritius; ſhe has taken no Prizes, but was
" attacked by the *Sybile, Prudente, Minerva,*
" and a Corvette, with whom ſhe had a
" warm Engagement, but beat them off, a
" good deal ſhattered, though each of the
" Frigates had 606 Men, and annoyed the
" Centurion much with their Muſquetry,
" killed three men, and wounded a great
" many."

The only particulars we have yet learn'd of this engagment, in addition to the above extract, are, that the DIOMEDE of 44 Guns, was unfortunately at too great a diſtance to partake of the Action, although ſhe made all the ſail poſſible. That the engagement laſted nearly an hour and a half, and from the unceaſing and well-directed fire kept up by the Centurion, it was imagined that the ſlaughter on board the Enemy's ſhips muſt have been very conſiderable—The Diomede, near the cloſe of the action, being almoſt within cannon ſhot of the ſhips of the enemy, they immediately bore up, and ſtood away with all the Canvas they could croud upon their crippled Veſſels—the approach of night, and the damage ſuſtained by the Centurion, preventing their being purſued with any proſpect of ſucceſs.

The Snow *Benjamin and William* arrived on Saturday laſt from *Bencoolen*, where every thing was in perfect tranquillity, nor were there any *Privateers* heard of on that coaſt at the time of her departure.—Two other veſſels have alſo arrived from the Eaſtwardwith in the preſent week—they announce the whole of the Coaſt and Streights to be in perfect ſecurity, nor even a rumour exiſting of the enemy's ſhips having lately made their appearance.

The ſhip *Europa*, on board of which a detachment of Artillery was embarked from Bengal for Bencoolen, had not arrived there when the Benjamin and William left that port; we are ſorry to add, that the general opinion was, that ſhe had *foundered* on her paſſage.

The ſhip *Pearl*, captured ſome time ſince by the Dumourier, French Privateer, has been we are informed, retaken by the crew, who carried her into Bencoolen, where ſhe was unfortunately loſt, whether by being driven on ſhore, or otherwiſe, we have not been able to learn—the cargo, we however, have certain information, has been entirely ſaved.

Captain Mc Clure, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, who was left at the *Pelew Iſlands*, which he went to ſurvey ſome years ſince, has arrived very unexpectedly at *China* in a *Boat*; his motives for quitting the Iſland, and the particulars of ſuch an extraordinary navigation, have not yet tranſpired.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 15th Dec. 94.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite.

The following removals to take place.

Lieut. Paul Boſe, from the 2d European Battalion, to the Pioneers.
—Charles Armſtrong, Pioneers, to the 2d E. B.
—R. S. Beecroft, late promotion, 6th N. B.
—P. H. Keay, from the 13th N. B. to the 6th Native Battalion.
—John Ravenhill, 25th ditto to 7th ditto.
—W. Fenwick, 25th ditto to 8th ditto.
—T. L. Jones, 6th ditto, to 13th ditto.
—T. Marriot, 25th ditto, to 22d ditto.
—Jas. M'Kerras, 33d ditto, to 25th ditto.
—H. W. Radcliffe, 7th ditto, to 25th ditto.
—Thos. Meuth, 22d ditto, to 33d ditto.

The Head Quarters of the 2d Brigade is eſtabliſhed at Vellore, whither Lt. Col. Bonneveaux will accordingly repair without delay.

Major Croker, will alſo join his Brigade at the above ſtation.

Fort St. George, 18th December, 1794.

G. O. *By Government,*

The 3d Battalion of European Infantry under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Trent, to march from Pondicherry to Pondamallee with as little delay as poſſible.

On the arrival of the 3d Battalion at Pondamallee, his Majeſty's 74th Regiment will march from thence to Pondicherry,—the latter Corps to prepare immediately to move out of Pondamallee.

Colonel Eccles Nixon appointed to the Command of the Fort and Garriſon, of Pondamalie, and Lieutenant Colonel Stirling, to the Command of Pondicherry.

Lieutenant Colonel Stirling, to loſe no time in proceeding to Pondicherry, and on his arrival there, Colonel Nixon, will deliver up the Command, and proceed to the Station to which he ſtands appointed.

Major Shaw, to remain in the Command of Tripaſſore, retaining only at that place ſuch Men of the 74th Regiment as are not fit to take the Field.

The ſeveral details of Invalids of his Majeſty's Regiments, now at Chingleput to be ſent immediately to Tripaſſore.

Captain Beale, with the 24th Battalion of Native Infantry, to march immediately from Tanjore to Attoor, and relieve Captain Campbell, who with 23d, Battalion will march directly to Arnee.

The 31ſt Battalion to march from Trichinopoly to Arnee, and the 33d Battalion to move with as little delay as poſſible from the Preſidency to Walaujaubad.

Lieutenant Henry Webber to be Deputy Poſt Maſter at Ganjam.

Lieutenant Dowſe with that part of the Pioneer Corps now under his Command at Pondicherry, (as ſoon as he ſhall have completed the work he is employed upon) to proceed with as little delay as poſſible to the Weſtward agreeably to former Orders.

The Surgeon of his Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment is ordered to ſend his returns direct to the Hoſpital Board, during the abſence of the Head Surgeon South of the Coleroon.

10th, December 1794.

G. O. *By Government,*

The Right Honorable the Preſident in Council has been pleaſed to promote Major William Younge, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry,—date of Commiſſion the 18th December 1794, and,

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Dallas to the rank of Major of Cavalry, and to the Command of the 4th Regiment and the Contonment near Arcot, vice, Younge—date of Commiſſion as Major the 18th December 1794.

Lieutenant Colonel Younge having been appointed a Member of the Military Board, he will proceed to the Preſidency, and take his Seat accordingly.

Lieutenant George Forbes, to be the Company's Agent for the purchaſe of Horſes, at Hydrabad, for the Native Cavalry,—vice, Dallas promoted.

Camp near Bedar—Nov. 24th.

"The war with the Mahrattas which it "was ſuppoſed could not take place, is "now more probable than ever—the NIZAM has in conſequence, reviewed his army in perſon yeſterday, and conferred marks of his approbation on ſeveral "of his principal Officers."

On the 14th October, the Orpheus and Comet fell in with the *Nancy Packet* off Sumatra, which had been fourteen days from Madras. Captain Paterſon did not ſhew any colours, and they did not come up with him till after a conſiderable chaſe, and firing ſeveral ſhot at him, as he refuſed to bring to. They then hoiſted out two boats, with twenty men in each, and boarded him. He was at the time on the point of throwing his packets overboard.

The Ship Succeſs, Captain Smith, arrived at Calcutta, on the 4th Inſtant, diſmaſted, in a violent Gale of wind, which ſhe encountered in Latitude 11 to 18.

On Saturday laſt, the Phœnix, Captain Henry Hudſon, arrived in the Roads, from Rangoon—When the Phœnix left the River, the Harriet, Captain Bagſhaw, was lying at Anchor—all well.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS the THETIS, *Captain Bullock*, and the PITT *Captain Manning*, arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 6th inſtant.

The only PASSENGERS on the THETIS we have yet heard of are, LADY SHORE, MISS SHORE, two Daughters of SIR CHARLES BLUNT, two MISS ANDREWS'S, MR. ANDREW'S Senior Merchant, for Madras, MR. COCKERELL, LIEUT. HOARE, 52d Regt. and three Daughters of COLONEL BRISCOE.

PASSENGERS.

ON THE PITT.

Mrs. Bathurſt,	*Miſs Fortnam, now Mrs Cox.*
Miſs M. Morris,	*Miſs Louiſa Doxatt.*
Miſs M, Doxatt,	*Captain Cox,*
Mr. J. Laing, writer	*Mr. J. Morgan, writer.*
Mr. A. M. Willock, do.	*Mr. De. Grand Pre.*
Mr. K. M'Aulay A. Sr.	*Mr. Craxton Cadet,*
Mr. Durham, do.	*Mr. Brown do.*
Mr. Smith, do.	*Mr. Grant do*
Mr. Niſbett, do.	*Mr. H. C. C. Powney,*
Mr. R, Seton do.	
Mr. J, Powney,	

and

Mr. Merrick Callaker, Aſſiſtant Surgeon 76th Regiment.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SHIP, the *Sir Edward Hughes*, Captain Urmſtone, arrived at Bombay on the 1ſt Inſtant.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Anderſon,	*Mrs. Dolan,*
Miſs Dick,	*Mrs. Bell,*
Lieut. Lawrence, 77th.	*Mr. Anderſon,*
Enſign O'Donnell, 75th.	*Mr. Paton,* } *Writers*
Mr. Morgan, Vol.	*Mr. Grant,* } *Writers*
Mr. Scobie, and	*Mr. Burke,* } *Cadets,*
Mr. Smyth, and	*Mr. Laughton, F. M.*

The Sir Edward Hughes left England in company with the the *Thetis*, *Pitt*, *Walpole*, and ſix Sugar Ships bound to Bengal, this fleet was convoyed clear of the channel by Admiral Cornwallis's ſquadron, and then proceeded under the protection of the Aſſiſtance until latitude 12 N. and 25 Weſt, where they fell in with a Fleet, conſiſting of eighteen Company's Ships from Bengal and China, one South Sea Whaler, one Spaniſh, one Portugueſe and four American ſhips, under convoy of the *Lion* of 64 guns, Sir Eraſmus Gower, *Sampſon* of 64 guns. Captain Montagu, and the *Argo* of 44 guns, Captain Clarke: in this fleet were the *Earl Fitzwilliam* and *Belvidere*, which had arrived at Saint Helena on the 28th of June, and failed on the 1ſt of July: the Sir Edward Hughes touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of September, and failed on the 20th: ſhe ſeperated from the Walpole on the 7th of October, bound to China, and the Pitt and Thetis bound to Bengal on the 3d of November; on the 15th of the ſame month ſhe ſpoke the *Albion*, *True Briton* and *Bridgewater* off Ceylon, ſhe landed a Packet for Madras, at Anjengo; and except ſpeaking the *Raymond* and *Montroſe* at Alepy, met with no particular occurrence or delay upon the coaſt.

When the Sir Edward Hughes failed, the SWALLOW PACKET was ordered to be in readineſs for ſea, and it was expected ſhe would ſail in about a month with deſpatches for Bengal.

EXTRACT of a LETTER, dated SUFFOLK Pulo Penang, December 8th.

"After our departure from Madras "we remained upon the Coaſt, and off "Ceylon till the 26th of October, when we "parted with the three homeward-bound Indiamen, off Trincomallie, and proceeded to "cruiſe among the Nicobars, but finding nothing, we on the 26th puſhed into Atcheen "and ſurpriſed a French Ship juſt arrived "from the Mauritius, under Pegue Colours; "we ſtaid three days, and from thence cruiſing a croſs the Streights, arrived with the "Prize, at our anchorage here this morning."

The Ship DUKE OF CLARENCE Captain Hays arrived at Bengal from China on the 5th Inſtant. From Captain Hays we learn that the Hon. Company's ſhips from St. Helena and Bombay, and *His Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance*, Capt. Edward Pakenham, had paſſed through the Streights of Malacca and Sincapore, on their way to China.

A Letter from *Grain*, dated the 25th of September confirms the Intelligence of the evacuation of OSTEND, and mentions that the NATIONAL CONVENTION is ſtill under the management of *Robeſpierre*, and continues to take the moſt active and deciſive meaſures.

DEATH.

At Ramnad, after a long Illneſs, on the 15th Inſtant, LIEUT. and ADJUTANT JOSES NEVILL, a kind and affectionate Huſband and a tender Father; he ſerved the Honble Company and his Highneſs the Nabob for upwards of forty years; and has left a wife, two daughters, and a ſon, unprovided for, to lament the loſs of their only protector and ſupporter.

We have to hope, that the following very intereſting Debate will be acceptable to our READERS; *the one on the ſame momentuous occaſion, in the Houſe of Lords, we had the pleaſure of laying before them in our laſt* COURIER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May, 16.

SECRET COMMITTEE.

MR. PITT preſented to the Houſe a Report from the Secret Committee, to which the Journals and Papers belonging to the various correſponding Societies were referred. It was then ordered to be read by the Clerk of the Houſe, which was accordingly done. Though voluminous, it profeſſed only to take a general view of the ſubject, antecedent to a more detailed Report; but which the Committee were induced to lay before the Houſe, from its extreme importance and urgency.

He ſtated, that in the examination of the Books and Papers referred to them, they had found matters of a very alarming nature, which every day became more and more dangerous to the peace and internal tranquility of Society. Ever ſince the year 1791, to the preſent time, they had diſcovered, from the Journals of the two moſt important Societies, that a ſettled and increaſing deſign had been purſued to ſubvert the Conſtitution of this Country, and ſubſtitute in its ſtead, the whole ſyſtem of Jacobin tyranny.

From the year 179-, the exiſtence of this deſign is aſcertained beyond all poſſible doubt to its full extent. Early in that year they had adopted Pains's Rights of Man, and conferred their utmoſt approbation on its author. They directly entered into a combination to diſperſe them, and to recommend the doctrine and practice it contained. In May, the ſame year, they addreſſed a Vote of Approbation and Thanks to the Jacobin Club at Paris; and towards the latter end of that year, they preſented a like Addreſs to the National Convention, through the means of Froſt and Barlow, and to which a correſponding anſwer was returned. early in February, 1793, while a rupture was impending between the two countries, Barrere and Roland were admitted Honorary Members of the Conſtitutional Society, which Society in conjunction with the London Correſponding Society, had uniformly exerted every poſſible means which art and cunning could ſuggeſt, of eſtabliſhing ſimilar Societies throughout the Kingdom, and a conſequent concert and correſpondence with them. In confirmation of this to its utmoſt extent and degree, the Committee referred to a Letter addreſſed from theſe Societies to a ſimilar Aſſociation at Norwich, a copy of which was included in the Report. The ſame communication took place with the Britiſh Convention at Edinburgh, and was followed by a ſet of Reſolutions in the Conſtitutional Society of a marked and unequivocal nature. Theſe were likewiſe included in the Report and read. They contained the fulleſt approbation of the principles and views of that Aſſociation, as well as of the conduct of Meſſrs. Muir, Palmer, Margarrot, Skirvin, and Gerald, to whom Addreſſes of the moſt approving and participating nature were ſent, at the ſame time that the groſſeſt aſperſions were uſed againſt the Tribunals by which they had been condemned and ſentenced for Sedition.

The London Correſponding Society, it remarked, was of latter eſtabliſhment than the Conſtitutional Society. They meet ſometimes in a body and ſometimes in ſeperate diviſions, which conſiſt now of 30: one of theſe contain 600 members, the numbers of the reſt are various. This Society correſponds, like the Conſtitutional, with all parts of England and Scotland; in every part of which it ſtrives to eſtabliſh itſelf and its doctrines.

Here an Addreſs from it to the People was read, condemning the War, and the principles of our Government, ſigned by Martin, Preſident, Hardy, Secretary; and concluding—We remain yours, with *civic affection*. It next ſtated, a Meeting of the Society, which was held on the Green at Chalk-Farm, near Hamſtead, and recited a letter of theirs to.

"*The Friends of the people*," and an Addreſs of Thanks to Archibald Hamilton Rowan, while confined in Newgate, in Ireland.

From this general view of the tranſactions of theſe Societies, the Committee informed the Houſe, that they had *no doubt but that a ſettled and miſchievous deſign exiſted, and was extending itſelf, of calling a* GENERAL CONVENTION *of the* PEOPLE *with the obvious intent of aſſuming the character of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* KINGDOM, *and of uſurping every faculty of legiſlation, to the utter ſubverſion of the authority of Parliament.*

MR. PITT obſerved, that the Houſe had now heard the general Report which their Committee had thought it incumbent on them from its importance, to ſubmit to their conſideration, previous to a more minute and particular detail of theſe tranſactions. It was his intention, he declared, ſhortly to recapitulate the general view of theſe events, and then to propoſe ſuch meaſures of counteraction, as appeared to him moſt effectual and beſt ſuited to the occaſion. The object which theſe Aſſociations purſued, was obviouſly, he ſaid, nothing leſs than a General Convention, formed on Jacobinical principles, which was to ſuperſede the exiſting Government of the Country, and arrogate to itſelf every faculty of Legiſlation. If the Houſe ſhould adopt this opinion from the Report of the Committee, and give credit to the exiſtence of ſuch a deſign, he was perſuaded that they would unanimouſly agree, that not a moment was to be loſt in the adoption of meaſures to counteract their ſchemes, and baffle their attempts.

At preſent the great and general queſtion related only to the exiſtence and degree of forwardneſs of the plot, much more in future was to be inquired into.

The greater part of the Report was, he allowed but introductory to the main charge; yet it had this effect, that it ſhowed the long continuance and connected ſeries of the tranſactions, ſince the commencement of the ſyſtem in 1792. Their own Journals contained a methodical and regular proof of the pernicious and deſtructive objects in view. From the firſt all was conſequential and dependent, and led directly to the avowed principles and practice they had lately adopted. As early as May 1792 the *Rights of Man*, that deceitful and miſchievous ſyſtem, which has diſturbed the peace and happineſs of Europe, was adopted by the Conſtitutional Society, and uniformly acted under ſince, ſometimes with cunning and ſometimes with audacity.

This ſyſtem, ſo contemptible from its own argument, or the authority of its avowed Patron, was of a different character when eſpouſed by large Societies, prompted and encouraged by the too ſucceſsful example of France; this ſyſtem ſo pernicious from theſe circumſtances, became more ſo from the induſtrious cunning and intrigue with which it was diſſeminated by its Partizans, throughout this Country. It was diſperſed in large Manufacturing Towns among the lower claſſes of uninformed men, who neceſſarily from education, were incapable of detecting the treacherous fallacy of the impoſture; and when they adopted it, knew not that it was as injurious to their individual happineſs as to general proſperity.

The only wiſdom of theſe men, is in the policy with which they endeavour to ſpread their principles, and cover their deluſion to thoſe whom they ſought to ſeduce and miſlead, by the propagation of their fatal principles. In the hiſtory of theſe tranſactions there is a mixture of art and inſolence. At times, they ſeek to diſguiſe their principles and objects, and elude the letter of the law, and at other times throw off the maſk, and openly defy the exiſting authority of Government.

Public grievance and relief is the pretext by which they ſpread their fatal errors and baneful ſyſtem. They charge the one, and profeſs the other, only to give a colour to their concealed and real object of wild, riot, and licentious plunder, Throughout their Journals, no inſtance exiſts of any intention to apply to any part of Government for relief, on the ſubjects of which they think proper to complain. On the contrary, they look only to themſelves, and their own power, in the meaſures of which and the manner of bringing it into action, fortunately for this Country and mankind, they are decided. They have luckily over-rated their own ſkill and power, or the time is not far diſtant, when their theory would have ſought to confirm itſelf in practice.—Their plans were premature, and are detected; their number few and inſignificant, and whom Government are prepared and able to reſiſt and deſtroy, in honourable allegiance as it is, with ſuch a vaſt majority of the People.

The aſſociations ſometimes have inſidiouſly taken in the language of reſpect to Government, and ſuggeſted Petitions and Appeals to that authority; but their avowed principles and actions have always proved that conduct hypocritical. They ſent Deputies to the *Britiſh Convention*; and when from their ſeditious conduct they had fallen under the vengeance of inſulted juſtice, they addreſs them in terms of envy and enthuſiaſtic panegyric, and regard the ſentences of the law as the ſignal of public revolt.

Inſurrection and rebellion were as clearly marked, as it was in the power of language to expreſs, and called for all the vigilance and exertion of the Houſe. Deſpicable as theſe aſſociations were, from the number, habits, education and capacity of thoſe who compoſe them, they became important from the deſperate nature of their views, which are confined wholly to confuſion and plunder. Maſſacre and robbery, under the modern doctrine are the only ideas attached to Liberty and abſorb every other.

It is obvious from the Report, he ſaid, that they had erected themſelves into a power to watch the conduct of Parliament, and limit its authority. Among other things, they had declared that Parliament could not, nor Foreign troops ſuſpend the *Habeas Corpous Act*, or paſs a Convention-Bill. If we attempt it, they had planned a General Convention to ſuperſede our authority and functions. Thus the means of our defence are to become the ſignal of our annihilation.

Theſe Reſolutions would only raiſe, he ſaid that mixture of contempt and compaſſion with, which the extravagance of infamity was beheld, if their cunning machinations with the lower orders of life, and the example and co-operation of France, did not give them a more important character.

The plan of a General Convention is deeply laid and widely ſpread, and at this moment

appeared nearly ripe for action. A centeral spot in the Kingdom was fixed on for it to meet at, and it was to be called—" A Convention of the People of England." Thus in their words and style, no less than in their actions, they made France their invariable model, strange and monstrous theory was soon to have been reduced again to wild and ruinous practice.

This danger was no contradiction, that the numbers were small, compared to those firmly and resolutely attached to the Constitution. Those who know the active and violent spirit of Jacobins, know that one of its leading characteristics is, by terror and intrigue, to raise a most ferocious and despotic dominion in a small number of mean and wretched outcasts of society.

There was no branch of Government which they had not arraigned in gross and scandalous terms. They had menaced the life of the King, ridiculed the Lords, and defied the Commons, while their own ideas of the safety of the People were declared to be the supreme and only law. The last subject which he wished to call the attention of the House to, related to what was alluded to in the latter end of the Report namely, the plan of putting arms into the hands of those whose hearts they had corrupted, with a view of prostituting them to their own purpose, in conformity with this intention, the deluded followers of this vile system of imposture had since the arrest, rather shown a disposition to resist then to submit.

He concluded with observing, that many conspiracies had existed in this country, more important in point of strength and solidity of principle; but never one so formidable, from the desperate condition of the Conspirators, or the odious and destructive means by which they attempt the execution of their plans. The enquiry, he said, was not yet compleated but the Committee had thought it proper to bring forward to the House this General Report, as soon as possible, from the extreme importance of the facts which it contains. The means of counteraction must, he thought, be strong and speedy: in former times the policy of our ancestors had, on dangerous occasions, found it expedient to suspend the execution of particular laws, how fundamental and useful soever, considering that mode as most likely to maintain the permanent principle. The ordinary Judicial or Executive Power might become incompetent to its office, in perilous periods, and should then be increased according to the emergency.

He therefore moved " That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to enable His Majesty to imprison such persons as he may have reason to think are conspiring against his Government."

MR. FOX said, that having received information that this report would be delivered this day, he thought it his duty, though at much personal inconvenience, to give his attendance in the House, upon a subject of such importance as this was represented to be. When the Committee thought proper to make their report in a very few hours after they were elected, it was natural to suspect, that they had information to communicate of some very new and very alarming nature. But to his great astonishment, after all the attention he could bestow upon the papers now produced, he could discover nothing but a miserable compilation made up from the news papers of the last two years, and with the contents of which the House and the Public were sufficiently well acquainted. Neither did he observe, that in any of the Resolutions or Address there was any thing to indicate any treasonable intention. All that appeared was, a Resolution to effect the object of a full and free representation of the People, by legal and constitutional means. As to the word Convention when stripped of some of those appendages which false Alarmists were of late so fond of annexing to the name, he did not see any thing in it to excite the uncommon Jealousy of the House, nor was it a term by any means strange in this country. Most of the country, Gentlemen present must remember several Conventions in this kingdom; to one of which, for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, he, as well as many others Members of that House had the honour of being elected in the year 1780. The convention petitioned the House under the very name, which was now so much objected to; and Parliament received the Petition, knowing that every Member was entitled so to address it in his individual capacity. If they looked to what was the effect of Conventions in the Sister Kingdom, they would perceive ample reason for considering them with an invidious eye. Ireland, when determined to assert the freedom of its Trade, and its independent Sovereignty formed a Convention for ensuring those objects which were at last, accomplished, but which he believed would not have been accomplished if the Convention had not taken place At a period when the Roman catholics of that country found themselves oppressed by grievious and shameful disabilities, they in very respectful terms, petitioned the Legislature for redress, and had their petition rejected, with every mark of insult and contempt. They then appointed a convention to deliberate upon the means which they were next to pursue, and the consequence was, that the Roman catholicks were restored to those rights from which they were for a considerable time most unworthily excluded. From these specimens it did not appear, that conventions of the nature proposed, were very much to be dreaded. They were certainly in pursuit of legal, and, as he thought very useful objects, though their language in general was not very temperate or respectful.

Their designs were exactly the same as those proposed by the Duke of Richmond, and he believed, by Mr. Pitt also in the convention of 1780; to which he before alluded. There was no evidence which could justify the inference, that the proposed Convention meant to assume the functions of the Government, or to oppose the Legislature by force of arms. The persons concerned in these Societies were not of that weight or consideration, from which any such measures could be expected; and he considered the whole of this farce as a flimsy pretext for surrendering the liberty of the Subjects, and leaving them at the mercy of the crown.

As to the precedents alluded to, he did not think them by any means in point. There were he believed in the reign of King William III. two or three cases in which the *Habeas Corpus* Act had been suspended; but those were at times, when Foreign Powers were disposed to interfere in our internal Government, and when there was no doubt of our having powerful malcontents at home. He believed also that similar suspensions took place in the years 1715 and 1745; but these were times when large Armies of Rebels were in the country, and a desposed Prince at the head of them, whose avowed purpose was the overthrow of our Liberties, our religion, and our Laws In such an extremity there was some ground for resigning for a time our ancient security for personal freedom, as we could not suffer by the alternative; for we only resigned for a time those rights to a Prince of our own choice, which an expelled Tyrant was then attempting to deprive us of. In the present instance, none of these considerations could possibly apply. If in truth there were any danger to be apprehended, it existed as long as since the year 1792; and there was no necessity for precaution at this time, which was not equally urgent during the interval of two years, for these reasons he would oppose this measures in the first instance, and should take the sence of the House upon it. As to the principle of the Bill, there would, he supposed, be future opportunities of discussing it; it was not to be thought that Ministers would press a subject of such uncommon magnitude, without a previous call of the House.

MR. GREY said, he was prevented from leaving town this day by the paramount duty of attending the present report, which, after all consisted of a set of trumpery papers, which had been notoriously published and dispersed through the country, without any idea being entertained, they deserved any degree of notice. He considered the measure to be fraught with equal impolicy and injustice, and calculated so to confirm the French in their notions of the People of this country being disaffected, that it may well be supposed, that the news of this day's proceedings on the British House of Commons could afford more matter of congratulation in Paris, than even in the late most unfortunate defeat of General Clairfait. He ridiculed the notion of the sending papers of this notoriety to be examined by a *Committe of Secrecy*, formed somewhat upon the model of the *Committee of Public Safety*; for those things could scarcely be called secret, which were so very often read in that House, by Mr. BURKE in the course of various debates." " So help me God! (said he) if this Report and the motion grounded upon it, had been read to me, without having any previous information upon the subject, I should have concluded it to be one of the reports of Barrere against some of the unfortunate people accused of counter revolutionary projects "—Should the present motion be carried, he declared, that he would immediately move for a *Call of the House* and also to take its sense by a division in every stage of its progress.

MR. SHERIDAN rose while the House was pretty loudly calling for the question, and assured them that no indecent impatience, which they may manifest, should induce him to give a silent vote upon a question which may be the annihilation of British Liberty. While there was freedom of speech in that House, he should avail himself of its exercise, for should this Bill go forward, he foresaw that freedom of debate could be no longer maintained in Parliament. Even those very arguments which should be now urged in opposition to this measures, may shortly be converted into proofs of disaffection, and subject a Member to be taken out of his bed and sent into a dungeon, to gratify the caprice or resentment of Ministers. This provision would also enable them to encourage still more than malignant spirit of calumny, which was every day manifested in certain public prints against the opposers of Administration. Though he had been for many years peculiarly the object of calumny and misrepresentation in news-papers, they never had, or he believed, ever should induce him to commence a prosecution against them; and this forbearance was in a great degree owing to the sincere attachment he had for the Libety of the Press, and which he should be sorry, by any action of his, at any time, to endanger. It could not however, escape his notice; that in one particular *News-Paper* which was known to be under the influence, if not under the immediate direction of Administration, he was uniformly abused in the most gross and indecent manner. Even this very day he was accused of holding an improper communication with a person outlawed by the laws of his country. Amongst the many prosecutions carried on, to support the dignity of Parliament, the Right Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL should feel himself equally interested in vindicating the characters of its individual Members, upon which so much depended in the public estimation. He would not directly charge the Ministers with personally slandering him He would not be so unmanly as to impute to any set of Gentlemen the dark and groveling meanness of saying those things insidiously, which the *dared*, not to mention to his face. If there were any lurking suspicions in the mind of any men, let them come forward and boldly avow them; there he was ready to meet and confounded any one who should presume to arraign him; for, in the whole of his conduct from the beginning of the French Revolution, he thought himself entitled to some merit, instead of incruring any reproach.

He then descantedon the application which the precedents adduced would bear to the present subject, and particularly distinguished the suspension of the *Habeas Corpu*, during the American War, which was limited to persons coming from America, not general as in the present case. He accused Mr. Burke of having so far concurred in the Convention of the Irish Roman Catholics, that his son acted as one of their Agents. He admitted him to have been very worthily employed but the facts at least proved, that hatred of Convention was not so unlimitted as might otherwise be expected. He trusted that there would be abundant opportunities of discussing the principles of the Bill in future stages for notwithstanding the abruptness and surprise with which it was brought in, Ministers would no doubt reflect on the responsibilities, which would fall upon them on a future day; and, though he was far from being a man of a sanguinary disposition, he should not be sorry to find, that any Minister who should advise his Majesty to pass a Bill of this magnitude, so hurried through the House, *should loss his head upon the Scaffold*. After ridiculing the wonderful discoveries made by the new *Committee of Public Safety*, and the opening Speech of the Minister, whom he called the *British Barrere*, he repeated his intention of giving every opposition to the Motion.

MR. PITT explained, that it was his intention to follow the presidents of former times in pressing the Bill through the House, with all practicable rapidity, so that it might get through the Committee this night, and be passed tomorrow. Should it meet the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, the manner proposed, he thought it would be hard that an adviser of the Crown should forfeit his head, for not recommending to his Majesty to give the Bill his negative.

And *MR. GREY* gave notice, that if the Minister persevered in pressing this measure with such precipitation, he should divide the House upon every one of the stages.

MR. BURKE thought, that when the broad ax of vengeance was so broadly displayed in their view, it may not be amiss to consider a little what was that mighty provocation, which seemed to call for it. It was simply this, that if a Minister advised his Majesty to comply with the wishes of the other two branches of the Legislature, in giving his Royal Assent to a measure which they thought immediately necessary for the safety of the State, he should for such offence be sentenced to the *GUILLOTINE*. Would it not be fair to ask, where this law was to be found, which would inflict a punishment of such severity? Not surely in the Code of British Criminial Law, which held it meritorious in the servants of the King, to keep up the best possible understanding between him and his Parliament. The Philosophy of France, however, was so inexhaustible, in sanguinary precedents, that possibly something may be found in the proceedings of the Revolutionary Tribunal, which may sufficiently suit the circumstance in question.

Without meaning, in the smallest degree to dispute the magnanimity of Mr. Sheridan in despising News-paper attacks, and never subjecting them to a prosecution, he could not easily believe that his provocations were not such as may be easily parallelled. A man so prominent upon the Theatre of Politics, and who possessed, as he unquestionably did, uncommon genius and activity, must naturally expect to be drawn before the Scrutinizing Tribunal of a News-paper; and he was very much decieved, if Mr. Sheridan, generally speaking, was not very mercifully dealt with. At least, he never knew a Gentleman, so much in the eye of the Public, who had fared better with our diurnal censors. He thought it, therefore, rather strange, that, when he declined the invidious task of prosecuting himself those papers in which he was traduced, he should be so ready to confer that employment upon the Attorney General. If his advice could have any weight, he would recommend to the learned Gentleman not to accept of the commission, lest he should draw upon himself that animadversion from which he attempted to free his neighbour. It was he believed frequently true, that Physicians who attended at hospitals, in order to effect a cure, fell victims themselves to the infection, which had not perhaps, so fatal an effect upon their patients.

He then proceeded to controvert the arguments of Mr. Fox, respecting the inferrence he drew from the convention of the Roman catholics of Ireland. Whatever might have been the Right Honorable Gentlemen's motive in applying those observations, he was not such a fool as not to know they were irrelevant—for Mr. Fox undoubtly was nothing less than a fool—except when he chose to mask himself like the elder Brutes and assume the disguise of idiocy, the better to assert the liberties of this country. The Roman catholics, after having respectfully petitioned the Legislature, experienced a treatment unmeritedly scornful, formed a " Meeting of Delegates," to which they did not give the name of a convention: their object, moreover, was a Special and avowed one, whereas the Convention which this Bill referred to, meant to errect itself into a parament power over the constituted Authorities, the inanity and inutility of which they made no scruple of declaring. It would also appear, that their projects were now in a state of maturity, and that they were preparing to furnish themselves with arms, which may enable them to follow the example of France. In proof of these intentions, he read some extracts from a Book, published some time since, by the Revovulution Society.

He acknowledged that Ministers must always owe to the people, a qualified responsibility for all their public actions; and, if they abused the power in confidence reposed in them, it would be a proper subject for future examination; but in the measure now proposed, supposing the extreme case of the power being abused, he contended, that it could not have any thing like the bad consequencies that would result from suffering this Convention to go on undisturbed in their proceedings. The *Habeas Corpus* was unquestionably one of our most invaluable securities, but, in times of great emergency, even that must be given up, temporarily, for the preservation of the whole.

At the time of the Rebellion, in 1715 and 1745, many great Houses were divided, between the claims of the Stuarts and those of the House of Hanover. Happily, by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the heads of several Noble Families, now the ornaments of their country, were safely locked up in the Tower; whose fortunes, if they had been in condition to take a part in the contest, would have been confiscated, the persons themselves brought to the scaffold, and their families extinct. It may possibly happen, that the same salutary effects may arise from the adoption, at present, of similar precautions.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL made heavy complaints of the liberties taken by News papers with private charecters, which at all hazards he would endeavour to resist. He wished to know what these public prosecutions were, on which Mr. Fox bestowed such a liberal degree of censure.

Mr. Fox exampled, that, independent of the trials which took place in the Norther part of the Island, he could not but disapprove of the proceeding against Mr. Walker, Mr. Phillips, of Leicester, Mr. Winterbottom, and a person for whom he could have no great personal partiality, Mr. Frost.

Mr. WIGLEY said, he should be ready to defend the proceedings at Leicester, of which place he is Recorder.

The House then divided on the Motion for bringing in the Bill; when the numbers were—

For it	201
Against it	39

MAJORITY, 160

Mr. GREY then moved, that the House be called over.

Mr. PITT condemned the indecency and indiscretion of such vexations and unnecessary delay.

MR. FOX said, this was the moment for the House to pause and deliberate, before they gave up the privilege which may decide, whether it would be worth any Member's while to attend again a discussion within these walls.

" *Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiuque furori.*"

MR. GREY replied with warmth to the insinations made against him by the Minister, whose talents, great as they were, he should never respect, but as he found them accompanied by honesty and honour.

The House then divided on the question of being called over.

For it	33
Against it	160

MAJORITY. 153

MR. GREY afterwards persisted in dividing the House in every stage, to which were added, by way of auxiliary, three motions for adjournments,

After *fourteen divisions*, the Bill was read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be read a third time to morrow (this day.)

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, CORNER OF COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.
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